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IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

No. 18,002.

號二零千八百一第

日七十月二十年卯乙

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1916.

五拜禮

號一十二月正年五國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE
Jan. 22nd.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. KWANGLOO.
Jan. 23rd.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. SINKIANG.
TO DEPART
Jan. 21st.—Europe via Siberia, at 0 a.m., per s.s. SARDINIA.
Jan. 22nd.—Europe via Siberia, at 6 p.m., per s.s. CHENAN.
Jan. 25th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 10 a.m., per s.s. AWA MARU.
Jan. 25th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHUYO MARU.
Jan. 25th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, Canada via San Francisco, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHUYO MARU.
Jan. 25th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. ANHUI.
Jan. 27th.—Straits, Ceylon, Durban, Cape Town, Madeira and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SUWA MARU.
Jan. 28th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m., per s.s. KASHIMA.
Jan. 29th.—Haiphong, Saigon, Siam, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. PORMOS.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914.

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8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 2.45 " " 15 " "
2.45 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " " 3.10 " " 10 " "

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3.40 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 3.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.

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10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

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Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
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Lifting Power	7,000 tons	12,000 tons	580 tons
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AGENTS.

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Owing to the War the THIRTEEN-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Selton (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamers Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

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1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Parcel	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Parcel
Shanghai (via S.M.R. via Japan)	At 8.00 a.m.	At 10.00 a.m.	At 12.00 p.m.	Shanghai (via S.M.R. via Japan)	At 8.00 a.m.	At 10.00 a.m.	At 12.00 p.m.
Yokohama	At 1.00 p.m.	At 3.00 p.m.	At 5.00 p.m.	Yokohama	At 1.00 p.m.	At 3.00 p.m.	At 5.00 p.m.
Manila	At 7.00 p.m.	At 9.00 p.m.	At 11.00 p.m.	Manila	At 7.00 p.m.	At 9.00 p.m.	At 11.00 p.m.
Dairen	At 1.00 a.m.	At 3.00 a.m.	At 5.00 a.m.	Dairen	At 1.00 a.m.	At 3.00 a.m.	At 5.00 a.m.
Changchun	At 7.00 a.m.	At 9.00 a.m.	At 11.00 a.m.	Changchun	At 7.00 a.m.	At 9.00 a.m.	At 11.00 a.m.
Harbin	At 1.00 p.m.	At 3.00 p.m.	At 5.00 p.m.	Harbin	At 1.00 p.m.	At 3.00 p.m.	At 5.00 p.m.
Qiqihar	At 7.00 p.m.	At 9.00 p.m.	At 11.00 p.m.	Qiqihar	At 7.00 p.m.	At 9.00 p.m.	At 11.00 p.m.
Changchun	At 1.00 a.m.	At 3.00 a.m.	At 5.00 a.m.	Changchun	At 1.00 a.m.	At 3.00 a.m.	At 5.00 a.m.
Dairen	At 7.00 a.m.	At 9.00 a.m.	At 11.00 a.m.	Dairen	At 7.00 a.m.	At 9.00 a.m.	At 11.00 a.m.
Manila	At 1.00 p.m.	At 3.00 p.m.	At 5.00 p.m.	Manila	At 1.00 p.m.	At 3.00 p.m.	At 5.00 p.m.
Yokohama	At 7.00 p.m.	At 9.00 p.m.	At 11.00 p.m.	Yokohama	At 7.00 p.m.	At 9.00 p.m.	At 11.00 p.m.
Shanghai (via S.M.R. via Japan)	At 1.00 a.m.	At 3.00 a.m.	At 5.00 a.m.	Shanghai (via S.M.R. via Japan)	At 1.00 a.m.	At 3.00 a.m.	At 5.00 a.m.

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above times do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
To the only train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.20 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

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Giving all the important Towns en route from CANTON to WUCHOW.

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Noted for the best Food, Refreshment Accommodation and Cleanliness. Chinese under European Supervision. A First-Class String Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

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TABLEAUX VIVANTS, ETC.

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KOWLOON

(NEXT TO POST-OFFICE).

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21ST, AT 9.15 P.M.

3RD COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22ND, AT 5 P.M. AND 9.15 P.M.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 23RD, AT 6 P.M. AND 9.15 P.M.

All Performances—2 solid hours' entertainment.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Evening 9.15 P.M.	Matinee 5 or 6 P.M.
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2nd 1.00	2nd 0.70
3rd 0.50	3rd 0.40
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Children under 10 years of age—Soldiers and Sailors in uniform—Half-Price to 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes only.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

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ASAHI BEER

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—De Villiers Illusionist, Moving Theatre, Kowloon (next to Post Office).

TO-MORROW

6 p.m.—De Villiers Illusionist, Moving Theatre, Kowloon (next to Post Office).

Sunday, 23rd Jan.—

6 p.m.—De Villiers Illusionist, Moving Theatre, Kowloon (next to Post Office).

Tuesday, 1st Feb.—

11.30 a.m.—The West Point Building Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

11.45 a.m.—The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Noon.—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

12.15 p.m.—The Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

YOUR SKIN REFLECTS

THE STATE OF YOUR BLOOD.

Just as the appearance of the tongue tells the state of the stomach, so the condition of the skin (particularly of the face) is a guide to the state of the blood. Pallor, sallowness, burning flushes, greasiness, clammy perspiration, pimples and scaly state of the blood. There is no need to wait till exhaustion within, or severe eczema without, has emphasized the fact that the blood needs renewing.

When the blood is at fault the whole system suffers; note how people troubled with above symptoms suffer from weak digestion, depression, lassitude and nervousness. Blame your blood at once when your skin becomes unhealthy looking and you will be right.

To make your skin clear and healthy, applications of lotions and ointments are useless. You must renew your blood. By taking a short course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills you will infuse new red blood into your system, and in a very short time will notice how the new blood is reflected in an improved and healthy complexion. Your general health will be quickly improved; you will feel well, eat well and work well.

Obtain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills of your dealer to-day, and mind you ask for Dr. Williams'.

Any dealer can supply them, or, if preferred, Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 55, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, will send them direct for \$1.50 a bottle or six bottles for \$8, post free.

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SHIPPING NOTES.

32,000 TON LINER.

According to information published by the *New York Times* the *Statendam*, a triple-screw 32,500 ton liner which has been built at the Harland & Wolff yards at Belfast for the Holland-America line, may, after the war, take the place of the *Tusitania* in the Cunard service.

The *Statendam* was nearing completion when the war broke out. Work was then stopped on her, but it was later resumed. The *Statendam* is 140ft. long, 83ft. 4in. beam, and 43ft. 4in. depth of hold. She was expected to steam nine knots.

MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING PROBLEMS.

Whatever plans may now be under consideration for increasing the output of merchant shipping, it appears that the measures actually taken so far have been confined practically to vessels of particular types. Builders who have their yards full of Government warships are experiencing difficulty in maintaining the necessary enlistments of men, owing to the large enlistments for the Army and Navy, and they are also finding it far from easy to get delivery of the required materials. These difficulties would naturally tend to make them cautious about entering into new contracts for merchant vessels, and if they had completed their Government orders. As regards the taking up again of suspended pre-war contracts, the situation is even more perplexing. There is then the extremely awkward question of increased costs, both as regards labour and materials. This problem is already known to have occurred in certain instances in an acute form, says *The Times*. But clearly in the national interests it will be essential that the yards should be employed to their maximum capacity either on Government or private work for years to come. As soon as ever they are in a position to undertake merchant construction the costs question must somehow be solved. This is not merely because shipowners want the tonnage to employ it profitably, but chiefly because nothing will have such an effect in reducing freight to a lower level as an increase in the available mercantile marine.

GERMANS AND THE PERSIAN GENDARMERIE.

A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY.

The Russian newspaper *Novoye Vremya* published the following on November 27th.

Yesterday's report of our Teheran correspondent shows us how well the German-Persian plan has been conceived, and how thoroughly it was executed. The chief of the Persian gendarmerie, Colonel Edval, on November 15th, when the Shah was hesitating at the eleventh hour, was energetically persuading him to leave the capital, together with Prince Reuss and the Turks. He did not attempt to conceal his participation in the conspiracy, so sure was he of the success of it and of his immunity from penalty. Another officer of the gendarmerie, Captain Omsert, furnished a German called Schonemann with machine-guns for his attacks on our Consul and the British Consul of Kongsavar. Now he is leading the German band which attacked the Persian Cossacks in Kurdistan. A third officer captured the British Consul at Shiraz. The fourth, Major Gölstrom, initiated the massacre at Hamadan.

With the assistance of the gendarmerie the Germans erected at Burugird, near the line which is called our sphere of influence, a large munition factory. Eight hundred gendarmes arrived at Hamadan. Large supplies of munitions have been sent to Isfahan. Finally, the Teheran detachment of the gendarmerie carried off from the Teheran arsenal all the munitions and delivered them to the camp of Prince Reuss.

This is not all. But it is sufficient to show how far the Shah's Government has gone. With its cognizance and even assistance the German-Turkish agitators have penetrated into Afghanistan and India, calling upon the Moslems to open war on Russia and England. To crown all, they have placed at the disposal of the enemy the Teheran arsenal with its stores of Russian munitions and its main military force—the gendarmerie corps.

Men whom we have placed in charge of affairs in Persia, at the eleventh hour took flight, and made a step backwards. But they might return to their original plan at any moment. We cannot put up with such double-faced conduct of the Persian Government.

R.E. ENTERTAINMENT CLUB.

A very successful whist-drive and smoking concert was held in the Theatre, Wellington Barracks, on Wednesday under the auspices of the R.E. Entertainment Club.

The prize-winners at whist were:—1st, Mr. Skelcher; 2nd, Mr. Buxton; 3rd, Mr. Davis; R.G.A.; 4th, Mr. Rogers; R.E.; 5th, Mr. Pollock; R.N.; Hidden number, Mr. Hearn. At the conclusion of the drive a well-arranged musical programme was proceeded with. Q.M.S. Evans was in the chair, and the following contributed:—Gus, Lee-Cpl. Huxley, R.E.; Gunner Murray, R.G.A.; Q.M.S. Evans, R.E.; Bndr. Posen, R.G.A.; Cpl. Davis, R.G.A.; Gnr. Light, R.G.A.; Gnr. Andrews, R.G.A.; Lee-Cpl. Huxley, R.E.; Gnr. Hansen, R.G.A. Special mention must be made of "Mac" and Murphy as "Chinese Magicians." They were extremely good and may be seen in the near future at one of the local Halls. The Stonecutters Troupe were also good, the audience being kept in a continual roar of laughter. The accompanists were Lee-Cpl. Perrin, A.O.C., Sergt. Harper, R.G.A. and E. O. Jenkins, R.E. (Piccolo). The M.C. was Cpl. Coxon, R.E. The arrangements were entirely in the hands of the Hon. Sec., Cpl. Grimes, R.E.

"THE CENTRAL POWER."

GERMANY'S PLAN TO ABSORB AUSTRIA BY HUNGARY'S HELP.

[BY WACŁAW CZERNIEWSKI.]

According to the *Forwards*, a meeting of the German Progressive People's Party expressed the opinion that in connection with the conclusion of peace the relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary would also be adjusted on political, military and economic grounds, in the sense of a far-reaching and lasting co-operation between both Empires, thus creating the possibility of a union between the Balkan States, the Turkish Empire and both the Central Empires.

When Germany entered into hostilities with almost the whole of Europe in defence of her Ally's right to punish Serbia, she had two objectives in her mind. One was to increase her economic power with the French milliards which were to be received in Paris; the other to subjugate Austria, amalgamate her with Germany, and thus open through Austria a way to the Balkans, Turkey and Persia. While the first object has yet to be achieved—and never will be—the second is already nearly accomplished. The announcement might be made to the world that there is a new Empire—the "Central Power."

VERY AUSTRIA JOINED GERMANY.

In spite of their alliance, there are and have been no sympathies between Austria and Germany. All Slavs of the Dual Monarchy hated the Germans and opposed in Parliament the Austro-German Alliance. The German-speaking Austrians hated Prussia, though longing for unity with the Bavarians and generally with the Catholic Germans. The Austrian Emperor even to this day remembers the hours of humiliation after the defeat of Austria and her South German Allies by the Prussian army. Nevertheless, defeated Austria—the Austria robbed by the Prussians of her richest province, Silesia—had to seek alliance with Germany for fear of the Russian danger. Austria and Russia have been in competition for the Balkans. Pro-Russian sentiments were very strong in Austria. Almost all Slavs, except the Poles, who were never previously under Russian influence, have been looking to Russia with hopes for the future and among them none have cherished deeper pro-Russian sentiments than the Bohemians and many Ruthenians.

HUNGARY'S OPPORTUNITY.

The position of Germany was strong in the Dual Monarchy because she had there a faithful friend. If the Germans at the present moment can openly write and speak about a new "Central Power," and even more than that, actually start to build it up, they have to thank Hungary. The Hungarians were favoured by the British, and friendly feelings, even since the outbreak of war, have been manifested on several occasions. Nevertheless, they are the very people on whom Germany relied at her entrance into the war; and indeed they did not disappoint Berlin. I have mentioned already in previous articles that the Hungarians have a real objective in the present war. The hostilities of the Central Powers, as matters came to a head in July, 1914, were directed against Serbia and Russia mainly; France was considered simply as the ally of Russia, with whom Germany intended to deal in a few weeks, and Great Britain was not expected to take part in the war at all. Thus the war was directed against the Slavs, the greatest danger to Magyar Hungary. The Hungarians are in a minority even in their own country. In the South are Slavs, Serbs, Croats, Dalmatians, etc., longing for unity with the Kingdom of Serbia; while in the north are Ruthenians and Slovaks looking towards Russia as the future deliverer from the Hungarian yoke. The Hungarian Government made every endeavour to denationalise and to "Magyarise" their Slavs, in vain. With the growing education of the Slavonic peasantry the position of the Hungarian Government was more and more difficult. Consequently to crush Serbia and to defeat Russia became a dream of the Magyars, and it could be realised only by joint action with Germany.

TO CRUSH OUT THE SLAVS.

As the real and enthusiastic supporters of Germany the Hungarians obtained at the outbreak of the war such power as they never previously enjoyed in the Dual Monarchy. Count Tisza and the Hungarian Government became the real rulers of Austria. The future destiny of the Hapsburg dominions was decided between Budapest and Berlin. The Austrians played a very small part in this decision. The creation of a new "Central Power" composed of Germany and Austria-Hungary is not only welcome to the Hungarians, but is actually a solution of their problem. It must be borne in mind that Austria has grown more and more into a Slavonic Power. Indeed, if Slavs were not so quarrelsome among themselves, if they exhibited more unanimity, they could long ago have taken the upper hand in the Vienna Parliament as well as in the Hungarian and dominated both the Austrian Germans and the Magyars. Of this possible development the ambitious Hungarian politicians were well aware.

The Slavs in the new "Central Power" would not only be completely crushed, but would undergo a strenuous policy of denationalisation. In regard to this the Germans have given good guarantees to Hungary. The Germans in Poland have developed a complete system of murdering the soul of the Polish nation. Their persecution of Poles in Silesia, Posenania, West and East Prussia was cruel and systematic. They compelled Polish children to go to German schools; they have forbidden them to pray in their own language; they did not allow Poles to build houses on their own land; they did not allow any meeting to be held if the Polish language was spoken. The Poles were compelled by law to sell their estates to the German Government, and these were used for German settlement. The Hungarians adopted this Tautonic system in their own country. The German ideas permeated Hungary, inspired the Hungarians' people, and made them the best friends of Germany.—*Daily Graphic*.

THE WAR COUNCIL.

GERMANY AND THE PLANS OF THE ALLIES.

German military writers are paying close attention to the councils held in France, but their comment amounts to little. The military *Kreuz Zeitung* remarked: "If the new War Council was intended to produce a simplification of procedure and an acceleration of decisions, one must doubt, judging from present experiences, whether this aim has been attained."

In a long review of events in the various theatres of war, Major Morabit criticizes the Franco-British operations in the Near East, and says: "I consider discussion of the question whether and how the Russians are to come to the assistance of the hard-pressed Expeditionary Army to be entirely superfluous, and I believe that the newly-assembled Russian forces will find employment soon enough in their own country."

Major Morabit emphasizes the British reverse in Mesopotamia, talks about "the insecure defences of Egypt," and proceeds: "Hence there are plenty of people who would like to escape from the confusion of the English scattering of forces, and are yearning to produce a decision in the main theatre of the war in Northern France. In the French Press there are many references to the fact that the Eastern French front must not be robbed of troops. Thus a dilemma has arisen out of which even the supreme 'War Council' can hardly find a way, for it is the German conqueror who is still the dictator in France, and it remains a sign of the confusion of the Entente that now, at the beginning of the winter, war plans are being made for the spring of 1916, without there being any certainty that the plans of the Allies will remain undisturbed during the winter. Everywhere we find England playing the part of the main agitator for new developments of the war later on. All the British organs shout at us 'We shall fight to the bitter end,' but no Minister has ever been heard to say what is the foundation upon which the prospect of an improved situation is to be based."

HARDEN'S REVIEW OF THE WAR. Herr Maximilian Harden, in a lecture delivered in Berlin said that the German victory hitherto had been the victories of the German people. The first decision of the war had been the battle of the Marne, which had led to the abandonment of the German scheme of overrunning France while maintaining a defensive attitude towards the Russians. Harden called this "the Schlieffen-Moltke plan," and said that it ran counter to the view of the great Moltke, and it appeared that it was impracticable. (These remarks are interesting because the Battle of the Marne is still regarded by official Germany as never having taken place. In fact, semi-official papers delete the references to it in Harden's lecture.)

The second decision of the war, according to Herr Harden, was the great "break through" in Galicia at the beginning of May, and a third great decision—the turn of events in the Balkans—Germany owed to the mistakes of her enemies. Harden said that the German success must be put down, not to brilliant diplomacy, nor to the retreat of the Russians, but to the failure at the Dardanelles. The whole result of the war thus far was that Germany had accomplished great things, but this "was not at all costs, and at German people must be prepared to suffer any privations and to make any sacrifices. The Government ought not to be afraid of thorough treatment of the food problem. In reality, the German people was still living much too luxuriously."

JAPAN'S HELP IN THE WAR.

THE DARDANELLES ATTACK.

WHAT TSINGTAO TAUGHT THE JAPANESE NAVY.

The *Journal* publishes an important interview given to one of its special representatives by Baron Kato, the former Japanese Ambassador in London. Baron Kato declared that Europe had little real idea of the services rendered to the cause of the Allies in the Far East by the Japanese Fleet.

"Our warships," said the Baron, "were continually active in the waters before Vladivostok, around Chile, and around Australia. We convoyed the transports which brought over the Australian troops. It might have been hoped that we should be represented also in the naval attack on the Dardanelles, but our experience at Tsingtao had convinced us that bombardment from the sea cannot result decisively, unless accompanied by action on land; and as to that, apart from the difficulties in the way of transporting half a million Japanese troops to the spot, we should have had to explain to the people adequate cause of a breach of the Constitution, whereby the army is required to serve for the defence of the country itself."

There was also the financial aspect to consider, for Japan would not have wished that the Allies should defray the expenses and, finally, it might be feared that the Japanese troops might not fight so well on this distant battlefield and in unfavourable conditions."

Baron Kato, in conclusion, expressed his great satisfaction at seeing the relations between Japan and Russia becoming closer every day, and declared that Japan, in her alliance with Great Britain, had carried out and would continue to carry on all her obligations.

THE YOUNG HUN.

MORE CHILD CRIMINALS IN THE FATHERLAND.

All the male grown-ups having been sent to the front, the German children are making the most of their opportunities for mischief.

The *Cologne Gazette* makes a feature of the alarming spread of infantile criminality throughout the Fatherland, and asks if anything can be done to check it. For fifty-eight convictions for serious offences recorded in the children's courts for 1913, there were 183 in 1914, and no fewer than 238 for the first ten months of the present year.

More boys and girls, who under ordinary circumstances would still be kept at school, are often earning men's and women's wages through the war, and, although they are kept hard at work, many of them find time somehow for all sorts of "flings," and the results are disastrous.

Quarrels are continuous, and lead to the use both of the knife and of the revolver. The *Gazette* declares that a methodical search of all juveniles should be made to take sheath-knives and pistols away from them. Means should be found, also, of depriving them of the free use of money they earn, for it is rapidly driving most of them straight down the road to ruin.

The paper prints a detailed record of recent youthful crimes, and asks what young Germany can be expected to come to if the present scandalous state of affairs is allowed to go on unchecked.

The details it publishes show that the evil is a very real one. There will, it concludes, soon be no sense of shame, much less any idea of discipline and decent behaviour, left among the young generation unless they are promptly brought to understand that their instincts for mischief and ill-doing must be kept down.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

1.—Gunner L. Corner is granted leave of absence from 31st January, 1916, for the duration of the war.

2.—Reference Corps Order No. 6, dated 15th January, 1916, no pouches will be worn.

Sergt. Bullock's party will wear helmets, the remainder will wear caps.

KING'S PARK RANGE.

3.—The Range is allotted to the Hongkong Police from 24th inst. to 5th prox. (except on Sunday, 30th inst.), from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on week-days, and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

PARADES.

4.—Parades for to-day (Friday), 21st inst., 5.15 p.m. No. 3 and 4 Sub-Sections Arty. Bty. (as detailed in Corps Order No. 4, dated 30th December, 1915).

10 pdr. gun drill at Headquarters. Sergt. Bradley, R.G.A., will attend.

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Section Scouts Co. (every member)—M. G. instruction at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Engineer Co.—Squad drill and Musketry exercises on Kowloon Cricket Club ground, under Sergt. Major Higby.

Remainder, nil.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.C.

Parades for to-day (Friday), at 5.15 p.m. "B" Co. on the Cricket Ground. Dress: Drill order.

The Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters. Uniform to be worn.

Musketry for Saturday, 22nd inst., and Sunday, 23rd inst. As in Corps Order No. 6.

FIELD EXERCISES.

Members of "B" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground on Sunday, 23rd inst., at 8.45 a.m. Dress: Drill order. Toppers to be worn; no haversacks, water-bottles or pouches.

The following Signallers will also attend under Sergt. E. V. Mitchellmore.—Ptes. C. D. Melbourne, C. J. Higginbotham, and J. W. Graham.

G. K. H. BARTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Regulations relating to leave from duty, Parade, Musketry, and the Colony, to be in force as from this date, are being to-day issued to Company Commanders for circulation to all ranks. Responsibility for obtaining copies of same will rest with the latter, and non-receipt will not be taken as an excuse for any infringement.

NO. 2 COMPANY EQUIPMENT OFFICER. Pte. 545 C. M. Castro is appointed E.O. for No. 2 Company in place of Sergeant Ribiero.

DEFERMENTS. For being absent from Patrol Duty without leave, a P.O. has been ordered 3 hours' Cells Duty.

MOTOR POLICE PATROL. Members having Motor-cycles may apply to this office for transfer to the Motor Patrol Section.

PARADES, 5.30 p.m. Monday, January 24th.—No. 1 Company and Recruits thereof.

Tuesday, January 25th.—No. 4 Company and Recruits thereof.

Wednesday, January 26th.—No. 2 Company and Recruits thereof.

Thursday, January 27th.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies.

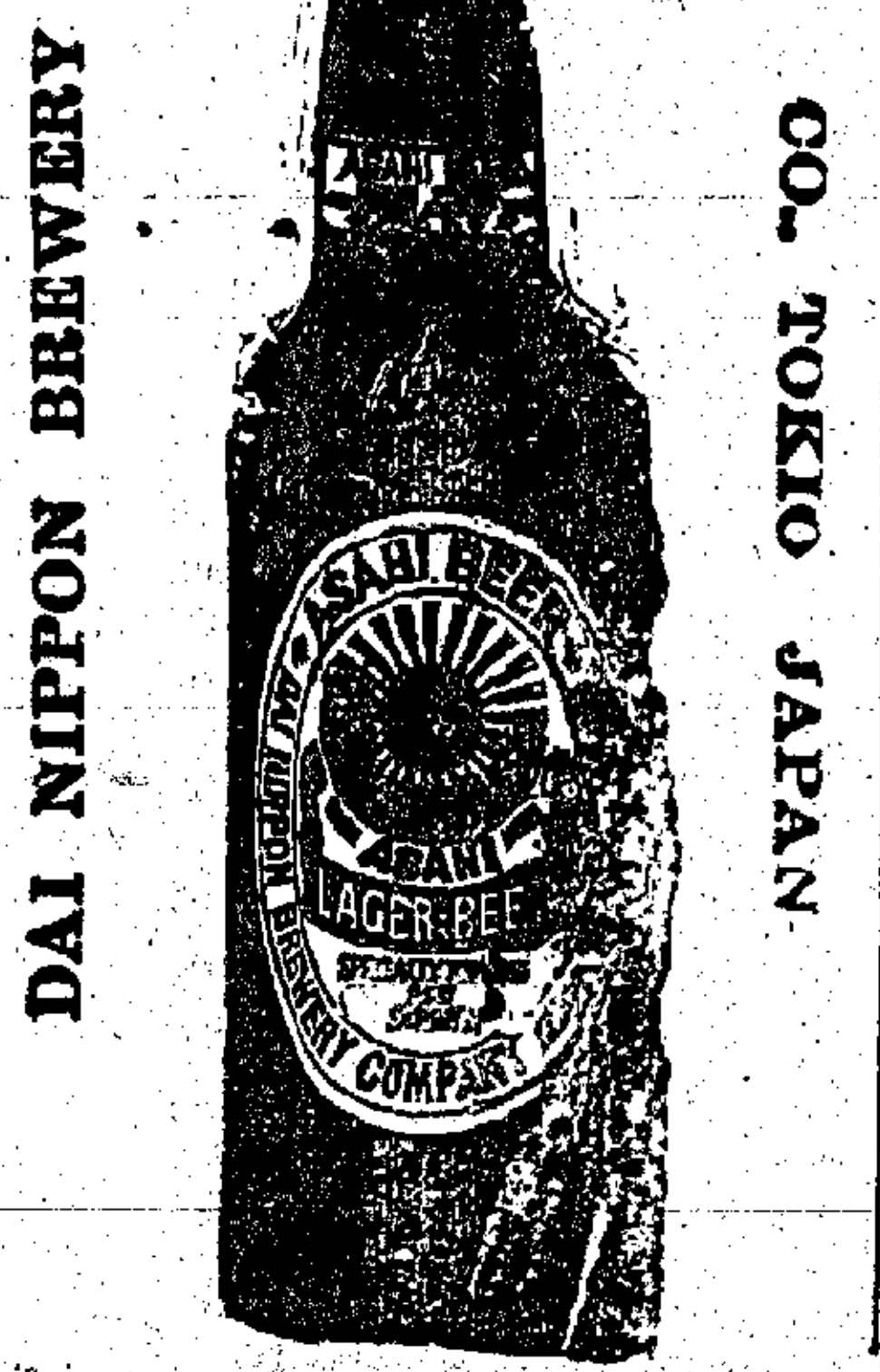
Armbands must be produced at the next parade of each Company. Platoon Commanders will enter the numbers in the Roll Books, thus—A3, A20, etc.

E.O.s. will on the same occasion see that P.O.s. who have failed to pass Part I. are equipped with Truncheons.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

LIEUT. EMILE DREVUS.

Lieut. Emile Drevus died twenty-four, a brother of the Alfred Drevus who was the central figure in the Drevus case, has won the Cross of Honour for conspicuous bravery.



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ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Lady May distributed the prizes to the successful students at St. Stephen's Girls' College yesterday. There was a crowded attendance of European and Chinese ladies and gentlemen. The Lord Bishop of Victoria presided, and among others present were:—Mrs. H. E. Pollock, Mrs. F. B. L. Bowler, Rev. N. C. and Mrs. Pope, Revs. A. D. Stewart, W. T. Featherstone, E. W. L. Martin, and N. Mackenzie and Mr. S. W. Tso.

The distribution of prizes and the reading of the annual report were preceded by a most entertaining programme, provided by the girls. The programmes included a scene from "Alice in Wonderland," and scenes from "The Merchant of Venice" and "Julius Caesar." The Kindergarten sang some well-known Nursery Rhymes in a very amusing manner, and individual pupils delivered recitations which were markedly successful.

HEADMISTRESS' REPORT.

Miss GRIFFEN, in her review of the work of the School during 1915, said:—It gives me very real pleasure to be able once again to present to you the annual report of our College. I feel specially happy in being allowed to do so for the past year, 1915, since the progress attained is due to the untiring efforts of Miss Hunt and the loyal staff who during my absence on furlough kept the work so well organised in all departments and up to such a thoroughly satisfactory standard of efficiency.

I should like at the outset to record my very true appreciation of all that they have done and are still doing to make the work of this College the happy centre of united effort it is.

To the scholars I would like to take this opportunity of saying how we all are encouraged by their growing spirit of loyalty and their true understanding of what the school stands for, which things make work among them such a real joy.

It is now just ten years since the school was first opened. This has given time for a very real sympathy to spring up in our midst, and for a steady growth in the power to express such sympathy on the part of the scholars.

The English Kindergarten make a brave attempt to express themselves as you have heard this afternoon, but their chief mode of expression is by means of handwork to which they invite you all to find an opportunity later of examining in the Guest Room. I would like here to thank two of our Old Girls for the valuable and voluntary help they have rendered Miss Updell in this department: I refer to Miss Ng and Miss Ma. Also Kwok Chun Ying has been indispensable in taking the Chinese Scripture lesson in Form II. each morning.

It is in the middle and upper forms that progress is naturally the most marked. Casual visitors, of whom we have not a few, often remark upon the bright, intelligent answers given in Forms IV A and B, where the standard of English required has been considerably raised. This is pleasing to note, since much of the work is undertaken in these forms by our Junior Staff in the person of Miss Wan, Miss Shee, Miss Chiu and Miss Yung, the latter two of whom have again been voluntary workers.

In the Higher Forms a harder test awaits those who enter for outside examinations. This year we are glad to report 100 per cent. successes in the Oxford Local. Of the seven candidates the three Preliminary gained Pass certificates. Of the two Juniors, one, Mary Li, gained Honours and Distinction in English, while one Senior, Phoebe Chung, passed with 3rd-class Honours and gained Distinction in Chinese.

I have asked Mr. Lo Kwai Shung, Director of Chinese studies, to report upon the Chinese work done in the College. We regret that he is unable to be with us to-day, but in his absence Mr. Tso's has kindly consented to read his report for him.

But though good scholarship is an important aim in the minds of those responsible for carrying on work here, it is not our highest aim. We put the fight for character first of all, and for this, as a Christian school, we have the highest inspiration and the best of text books. The study of the Bible is given a very prominent place in our school studies, a portion being read and explained each morning at school prayers, and the first lesson each morning is devoted to Scripture study throughout the school. In addition to this the scholars have banded themselves together in the Scripture Union, the mem-

FORTHCOMING RACE MEETING.

SALE OF BOOTHS AND MATSHEDS.

The annual sale of lots for the erection of booths and matsheds on the Government Ground adjoining the Racecourse, north of the Grand-stand enclosure, took place on Wednesday. Mr. F. C. Mason Hurlley (Messrs. Hughes & Hough) was the auctioneer, and there was a very large attendance. More Chinese were showing interest in the business than has been the rule heretofore. Bidding was brisk and the competition keen throughout. The total sum realised (\$13,910) is considerably in excess of last year's figure, and more than twice that of 1914.

The lots were sold as follows:—

1.—Jockey Club	530
2.—Jockey Club	560
3.—Jockey Club	530
4.—Unity	500
5.—Unity	800
6.—Unity	800
7.—Kavir	760
8.—R. J. Remedios	1,010
9.—A. Ritchie	840
10.—Castillo	800
11.—J. M. Rozario	750
12.—Ah Law	780
13.—Ah Ho	820
14.—Kwong Kee	870
15.—Aoi	900
16.—Ah Man	830
17.—Ah On	870
18.—Ah On	620
19.—Ah On	540

CRICKET.

HONGKONG "A" v. HONGKONG "B."

In this match, to be played on the Club ground to-morrow, the following will represent the "A" team:—R. N. Anderson (Capt.), C. W. Beswick, R. A. Brand, O. E. Donnelly, C. A. Hooper, P. Jacks, M. Mass, E. J. R. Mitchell, A. B. Raworth, F. Sutton, and I. Glaister. The following side will represent Hongkong "B":—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), G. E. Aubrey, P. R. Butler, A. L. Gace, R. Kennedy, S. S. Moore, Lt.-Col. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, E. B. Reed, H. H. Taylor, and R. P. Thursfield.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

HONGKONG F.C. v. SHROPSHIRE L.I.

At the Club ground to-morrow, Club team:—J. Rodger, F. W. Black and J. McCubbin; M. L. Ralton, T. R. Chassels, and W. H. Viveash; D. Purves, J. Stalker, J. Walker, J. Stewart, and W. V. Pennell.

bership of which is quite voluntary but includes over 85 per cent. of the scholars. The weekly meetings of this Union are conducted by one of our V.I.H. Form girls, Kwok Sheng Man, who this year has the honour of being re-elected Secretary of the Union. A weekly meeting for the parents and friends of the scholars is held every Tuesday. This is due to the kind help of Miss Pitts and her Christian-Chinese friends. The Sunday School and Christian Union are still maintaining their numbers and are being the means of further training. The Sunday School has given opportunity for several of our Old Girls to offer as teacher, and the Christian Union opens up avenues for Christian work such as united prayer, Bible study and missionary work. The girls of the latter Union have this year undertaken the support of two poor Christian widows in the district of Shekai. We hope this is the earnest of greater things as we all learn our responsibility towards our poorer fellow-Christians.

A new development of no little importance to us and which we hope will prove a real strength to the College, has taken place this past term in the formation of our Old Girls' Union. By means of this we hope to keep in touch with all those who feel they have become part of our life here. We have arranged to meet monthly and have set before us a three-fold aim, i.e., social, literary, and philanthropic. Our motto, which we also are hoping to adopt as our school motto, is the one you will notice on your programme to-day. It originally was a Latin motto, but has been translated into the five Chinese characters you see in the crest and the English translation of which means "In faith go forward."

I believe it strikes the right note for a missionary school. In a school there is always something newer and better to be pushing forward to; it is in the very atmosphere of the place; but it is a poor sort of forward movement if there is no faith in it. On the other hand, it becomes the most glorious and certain progress if based on faith in Christ who is our True Life.

There only now remains to me three pleasant duties. First to thank all those present for the kind way in which they have listened to the programme; also to thank those who have so generously given to the Prize Fund, and last of all to thank you, Lady May, for sparing time to come here to present the prizes to the girls, thereby making them so much more valuable to the fortunate winners.

There was an exceptionally long list of prize-winners. The following gained Oxford Certificates:—Preliminary, Chan Sui Ching and Li Wai Hing; Junior, Mary Li (Honours), Yeung Po Jung, and Kwok Sheng Man.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—It is with much pleasure that I have perused the letter of the Hon. Mr. Pollock in your issue of to-day's date and the petition accompanying the same.

During the past year there have been brought before the community many matters of great importance to the inhabitants of the Colony: may I cite, as instances, the raising of the fares on the Peak Tramway and Star Ferry, the continued existence of high rentals, the difference between the value of silver and paper currency, and the general practice of over-charging indulged in by contractors. Yet in no single instance that I am aware of has the Government taken any step known to the general public to attempt to remedy what are undoubtedly grievances to the general body of the community.

The general opinion in the Colony is that the Government does nothing whatever for the benefit of the general body of the public, and is too solicitous of the welfare of certain large interests which are quite well able to look after themselves.

It seems to me, Sir, that now that Mr. Pollock has given a lead by drafting the petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it is time to cease from futile grumbling against the existing state of things and do all in one's power to have the petition signed by practically the whole of the unofficial element in the Colony, thus taking the first step towards getting the interest of the ordinary individual in the Colony protected and secured by legislative and executive action.

In addition to this, it is well to note that, as a petition has been framed and is open for signature, unless a large and representative section of the community do sign it, the Secretary of State will do sign it. In Hongkong we have no grievances whatever, and that we are favourable to the existing state of things.

I beg to enclose my card and remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,

UNOFFICIAL

Hongkong, 20th January, 1916.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Every British resident in the Colony must sympathise with Mr. Pollock's attempt to obtain a more representative Government.

Such sympathy does not involve any reflection upon the present form of Government, which may be described as a benevolent bureaucracy, well suited to a Colony in its infancy but not adapted to the wants of a full-grown intelligent community.

I can conceive no adequate reason why every British resident in the Colony of full age who can read and write English should not have a voice in the selection of the members of our local Parliament, and except the difficulty of evolving and maintaining a register in such a quickly changing population as we have here.

A step towards meeting this difficulty was made when the electorate of the Sanitary Board was extended to all Sanitary, and to persons exempted from jury service on the ground that they are engaged in work necessary to the community; a definition which should include all those possessing sufficient knowledge of English to follow evidence in a Law Court.

The Chamber of Commerce electorate is very limited, as there is only one vote for each firm or company belonging to that body, so that, in effect, only the senior taipans of mercantile houses have the vote.

The Unofficial Justices are also very limited in number, and are remarkable for the exclusion of many not unworthy citizens, and also for the fact that Justices are not elected but are nominated by the Government, so that they represent nobody.

Any increase in the representative character of the Councils should be based upon the widest electorate possible, and upon the understanding that Mr. Pollock will put forward that theory in forwarding his petition should be signed by every English-speaking British subject in the Colony.

At the same time, why should not our Chinese friends petition for the substitution of election for nomination of the Chinese Members of Council? The Chinese Chamber of Commerce is admirably suited for the election of one or more of such members.

As it must take many months to establish the principles, contended for, and to elaborate the details, it would be unwise to delay all movement in the desired direction until after the war, when we hope that a more representative Government will be established to grapple with the problems which peace will bring in its train.—Yours faithfully,

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

ALLEGED RECKLESS MOTOR RIDING.

CASE SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

The case in which Henry S. Komor, of 44, Robinson Road, was charged with furiously riding a motor-cycle at Happy Valley, as a result of which it was alleged, Mrs. Isaac Turner was knocked down and severely injured, has been settled. Mr. Shenton said the complainant had had certain compensation offered her, and subject to his worship's approval, she would like to withdraw the case. The police had no objection.

His worship.—In the circumstances, I will grant the application. It would have been a very different matter if the woman had been killed.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, January 12th.

THE YUNNAN AFFAIR.

At this distance remarkably little is known of the rising in Yunnan. At the moment it is understood that the loyal troops have advanced to certain strategic points dominating approaches to Yunnan, and it is further understood that no fighting has taken place. In fact, there is a strong belief here that fighting will be necessary. If financial considerations, amnesties, and various promises fail to induce the insurgents to acknowledge their mistake, then it is certain that the knowledge of the advancing armies will have the desired result. Kweichow seems inclined to wobble, and may have actually joined forces with the rebels, but this would not be regarded as a material addition to the sum of trouble already experienced in the South. As long as Kwangtung remains quiescent there is no occasion for the authorities to become alarmed. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the news connected with Yunnan is that, in addition to the various provincial forces being requisitioned to restore order in Yunnan, a union army, composed of units from Kwangtung, Hunan, Honan, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhui and Fengtien, is to be raised and dispatched to the scene of disturbance. This might be made the nucleus of a real national army.

THE MONARCHY.

There can be little doubt that the insurrection in the south has caused a delay in the monarchical programme. It will not be admitted, of course, but it will be found that the "auspicious date" is not so early as was at first contemplated. One report, which has every evidence of being true, is that the coronation or enthronement will not take place until after the new government has been officially recognised, and great hopes are indulged that Japan will seize this opportunity of improving the relations between the two countries.

PEKINGERS PIERROTS.

The Pekingers Pierrots had another successful voyage on their good ship "Saucy Bell" last Wednesday, when they considerably improved upon their first appearance and had the satisfaction of netting \$7,500 in aid of the allied Red Cross funds. It is interesting to note that more than half of this sum was subscribed by the members of the President's family, who paid Tls. 3,000 for two boxes in the Peking Pavilion that night. Another pleasant incident was the announcement of the Japanese Minister that as Japan was not actively engaged in the war the proportion due to them should be waived in favour of the others. The Pierrots travelled to Tientsin on Saturday and scored another success, realising over \$1,000 for war funds.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

A proof of the theory that the extremes of heat and cold account for Peking's healthy climate is furnished by the fact that this winter is very mild and that small-pox is very rare, especially in the West City. One of last week's fatalities was a French resident. It is to be hoped that the severe weather expected with the lengthening days will remove this scourge.

A SCURRILOUS RAG.

It looks as if the days or the weeks of the Tientsin Sunday Journal were numbered. The British Consul has taken certain action, and I believe that the American Minister has now been induced to move in the matter, with the result that it is expected that the "Atrocity," as it is called in Tientsin, will not appear any more. The last number was comparatively mild, and Dr. Morrison, instead of having columns to himself, received only one small paragraph.

The community has also been interested as to the whereabouts of Borioni, the Italian editor, and a former proprietor. It was understood that he was being held in the German barracks, but whether this be so or not he has not yet appeared.

THE MISSION TO JAPAN.

His Excellency Chow Tsz Chi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who was chosen to head a mission to convey congratulations to the Emperor of Japan, is one of the best type of modern Chinese. He is advanced without being extreme, but, above all, he is sober, dignified and capable. He was educated in America and has had administrative experience as well as Cabinet rank.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

Two vernacular newspapers have been suppressed by the Peking police during the last few days for reasons of public policy. One was closed down because of certain remarks calculated to disturb the relations between China and Japan.

GAMBLING IN CANTON.

The Minister of Communications and the Director-General of the Customs Administration, both Cantonese, have apparently become exercised over the re-introduction of gambling in their native province, and have memorialised the Emperor to prohibit the practice. If Mr. Liang Shih Yi, who is believed to be the power behind the throne, cannot achieve this object, there must be some other powerful influences at work.

PERSONAL.

The comparatively small British community of Peking is already well represented at the front, and it is very gratifying to find that further additions are contemplated. Dr. C. Douglas Gray, the popular medical officer of the British Legation, is giving up his work in order "to do his bit" somewhere in France or elsewhere, and leaves Peking at the end of the month with the rank of Major in the R.A.M.C. His wife goes with him. She, it is interesting to know, possesses the highest decoration of a nurse, namely, the Royal Red Cross.

THE SALT REVENUE.

Sir Richard Dane is naturally pleased with the showing of the Salt Gabelle for the past year. It handed over twenty-three million dollars to the Customs to assist in meeting the charges in that service, while the Chinese Government received in actual cash twenty-seven million dollars, leaving fourteen millions to meet the charges on the Salt Gabelle. The net collection was sixty-eight millions, and it is believed that this year the aggregate will be increased to seventy-five millions.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE No. 1741.

FOR THE BEST VALUE IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MADE

BOOTS

AND

SHOES

A COMFORTABLE FIT

AND GOOD WEAR GUARANTEED.

A LARGE SELECTION OF STYLES

AT

\$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15

PER PAIR.

"INTERWOVEN"

SOCKS

THE ONE THIN SOCK

THAT REALLY WEARS.

BLACK, GREYS, BROWNS,

TAUPE AND NAVY,

85 cts. and \$1.50 per pair.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	...	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	4.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1916.	
8.00 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8.00 a.m. HONAM.
10.00 p.m. FATSHAN.	4.30 p.m. KINSHAN.

SATURDAY, 22nd JANUARY, 1916.	
8.00 a.m. HONAM.	8.00 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10.00 p.m. KINSHAN.	4.30 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAL, Tons 1,651.	S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,006.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.	
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.	
MACAO TO HONGKONG.	
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.	

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAL, Tons 1,651.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 538 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAY and ELANTUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [129]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong 7th August, 1916.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers

"SABINDIA"

Arrived Hongkong on 20th January, 1916, from BOMBAY, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

- From London, &c., ex s.s. "Caledonia" and "Khyber."
- From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent
Hongkong, 16th January, 1916. [1]

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

Invested Funds ... £10,000,000.
Annual Income ... £1,800,000.

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS for the above Company for Hongkong and Macao we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against Fire at Current Rates.

J. M. ALVES & Co.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1916. [100]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong.

All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 30th February, 1916.

Forms may be had on application.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [118]

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE in accordance with Section 7 of the Tramway Ordinance of 1902 of my intention to apply to the Governor-in-Council for power to construct an additional CROSSOVER TRACK between the two existing TRACKS in TEE WO STREET at its junction with CAROLINE STREET and opposite Island No. 1080.

J. J. STODART KENNEDY,
General Manager,
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1916. [183]



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [7]

NOW READY. DIRECTORY OF

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

PRICE:

Cloth Cover ... \$1.25
Paper ... 0.80

Hongkong, 21st December, 1915.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years, FROM 1874 TO 1909.

PRICE ... \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
West Point Building Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [175]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [177]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [173]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5122, dated 18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares numbered 89001 to 89100 inclusive fully paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of Mr. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate is produced at the Offices of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of February, 1916, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [156]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209 for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to 4925 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON, having been LOST. Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Offices of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the Third day of February, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916. [144]

FURNISHED HOUSE. Seven—Living

Room, etc., with Garden.
Apply—
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
30, Bosham Road.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1916. [189]

TO LET.

ROOMS, etc., with Garden.
Apply—
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
30, Bosham Road.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1916. [189]

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Hongkong, 19th January, 1916. [189]

TO LET.

ROOMS, etc., with Garden.
Apply—
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
30, Bosham Road.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1916. [189]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONHENG," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly decorated and remodelled.

Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.

Outhouses and Gran Tannia Court.

Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [113]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [106]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGNE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.

Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Togo Kien Kaliah.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

65 THE KENNELS, 183, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTSON.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [88]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1915. [33]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai.

No. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate the bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 25th December, 1915. [59]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

"EILANDONAN," No. 5, Des Voeux VIII, No. 54, THE PEAK. Fully furnished, including Piano, from 1st April to 31st October.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, from 1st March, 1916.

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st March, 1916.

NO. 2, ZETLAND STREET.

NO. 25, SHELLY STREET.

NO. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.

NO. 59, PEBEL STREET on Caine Road level.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

"LEWKNOR," No. 125, THE PEAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.

NO. 3, "THE ALBANY," Rooms, in Duddell Street.

"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

NO. 6, BELLILIOS TERRACE.

NO. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Barrows Street, Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

NO. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1916. [35]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong Office: 10a, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 21st JANUARY, 1916

GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.

II.

A cursory glance at the history of the Colony will suffice to establish our contention that no amendment of the Colony's constitution in the direction desired is likely to be made unless the residents take the initiative. Upon the receipt of the original Charter in 1843 an Executive Council and a Legislative Council were formed, each consisting of three members exclusive of the Governor. Dissatisfaction soon arose owing to the exclusively official character of the Legislative Council, but Sir JOHN DAVIS refused during his Governorship, which extended from 1844 to 1848, to pay any heed to the demand of the British community for representation. The leading merchants of the Colony, therefore, addressed a petition on the subject to the Home Government in January, 1849, and nine months later the Justices of the Peace were invited to select two of their number for admission to the Legislative Council. Six years afterwards the Council was enlarged to nine members, and a third unofficial member was added to it. Owing, however, to the subsequent action of the Governor in placing two more officials on the Council a spirited protest was entered by the unofficial minority in 1853, and this elicited from Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, who succeeded to the governorship shortly afterwards, the opinion that for the future the official members should never bear to the unofficial members a greater proportion than two to one. Meanwhile, in consequence of the independent attitude adopted by some of the officials it was enjoined, by order of the Home Government in 1853, that henceforth they must vote in favour of the Government, or resign their seats. The tenure of the COLONIAL TREASURER under this order in 1865 for seconding the motion of an unofficial member to eliminate from the Estimates the item relating to the Military Contribution of the Colony evoked a protest from the general community, who urged that their three representatives were practically powerless when opposed to seven officials acting in concert. In deference to this protest another unofficial member was appointed in 1869 to a seat vacated by an official, thereby reducing the disparity from 7-3 to 6-4. In 1881 the unofficial membership was raised to five, and this number was confirmed in 1886 by Royal Instrument, which, however, fixed the official membership at seven. In 1894, an appeal was addressed to the House of Commons by the residents of the Colony in favour of the Legislative Council being composed of elected representatives of British nationality and asking for perfect freedom of debate for the official members with power to vote according to their conscientious convictions. By way of compromise, the SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies eventually added to the Legislative Council another unofficial member, who, he suggested, should represent the Chinese community, and accorded the citizens two seats out of eight on the Executive Council in view of the fact that the Colonial Government was "discharging Municipal duties."

That is precisely where the matter stands to-day. The small measure of popular representation that we can be said to enjoy dates even further back—that is to say, to 1833, in which year the right was conceded to the Chamber of Commerce and the unofficial Justices of the Peace to nominate one member each to the Legislative Council instead of both being chosen by the Justices as in 1849. Some remarks made by Sir GEORGE BOWEN, the Governor, at the first meeting of the newly-constituted Council are worthy of remembrance. He said:—"It will always be one of the most satisfactory reminiscences of my public career that I have been able to procure a more adequate representation in this Council of the community at large. I am confident that the Government will derive valuable aid from the local knowledge and experience of the unofficial members, and I also believe that you will agree with me that there neither is nor ought to be any antagonism between the official and unofficial element in the Legislature. All the members can have no other object than to secure the general welfare and to advance the progress of the Colony." Sir GEORGE was a man of liberal and enlightened views, and it is to be regretted that the principle which he enunciated has not been thought worthy of wider application by his successors. Apparently they have been content to accept the latter part of his remarks without the context, oblivious of the fact that people professing identical aims often pursue diametrically opposite policies.

Lest it be supposed that in asking for a stronger elective element we are seeking to introduce some daring innovation or unheard-of privilege, we would point to the example of Cyprus, British Honduras and other British Possessions in which the principle of popular representation obtains in a greater degree than in Hongkong. But if we want to see popular representative government in *excelesis* we need go no further than the rival port of Shanghai, where all local affairs are administered by a Municipal Council of nine members chosen annually by the European inhabitants, who retain in their own hands the power to levy rates and sanction new schemes. Every foreigner, either individually or as a member of a firm, residing in the International Settlement is entitled to vote if he has paid all taxes due and is the owner of land valued at Taels 500, whose annual payment of assessment does not amount to less than Tls. 10, or who is a householder paying rates on an assessed rental of Tls. 500 a year. It certainly cannot be pretended that this democratic form of government in Shanghai has been less successful than the bureaucratic system in Hongkong. On the contrary, it has had the effect of developing a strong sense of local patriotism amongst the cosmopolitan community, who evince a natural pride in the work of their own hands.

We are satisfied, however, that there is no need to labour the point, and that the petition which has been drawn up by the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., for submission to the SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies will be very extensively signed. This petition asks that the number of unofficial members on the Executive Council may be increased from two to four, that there may be an unofficial majority on the Legislative Council, and that the system of nomination should be abolished except as regards the Chinese representatives. No departure from the existing

mode of election is sought—presumably with the object of following the line of least resistance—but we are glad to see that a wider franchise than that afforded by the Chamber of Commerce and the unofficial Justices of the Peace will be suggested in a covering letter. In principle the proposed reforms must commend themselves to every thinking member of the British Community. It is possible that some who are in complete sympathy with the idea may feel that the present is not a very opportune moment for the raising of such an issue. We do not, however, think that they need hesitate to subscribe their signatures on that account, for, judging by the time occupied in replying to former representations on the same subject, the present petition is not likely to engage immediate attention, nor is the issue raised of such complexity that its consideration will seriously embarrass Mr. BONAER LAW. It is advisable, on the other hand, that the step proposed should be taken now so that when the war is over and inter-imperial questions are under discussion the claims of this Colony may not be overlooked.

A mail for Europe *via* Siberia closes to-day at 9 a.m.

H.E. the Governor has consented to present the prizes at Victoria British School on Tuesday next.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOK is to distribute the prizes at the Kowloon British School on Monday.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Missions to Seamen will be held at the Seamen's Institute on Monday at 5.30 p.m.

Bombardier Smith, R.G.A., of Lyemoon Barracks, has reported that on Tuesday some person stole from the Barracks his army great-coat, value \$13.

By an oversight, we omitted the name of Mrs. F. B. L. BOWLEY, who is a member of the Committee, from our report of the prize distribution at the Diocesan Girls' School.

A letter has been received in the Colony from Lieut. A. P. STORRIE (a former Hongkong business man), who says that he has been promoted full Lieutenant and will shortly be leaving for the Cameroons.

On Wednesday the shop of Ho Hoi Lam, goldsmith, 18, Lyndhurst Terrace, was entered by burglars and nine pieces of jewellery, a box of pearls, and money, of the total value of \$988.57, were stolen.

A revised schedule of times for the running of the Canton steamers will come into operation next Monday, and shippers and others are advised that the day steamers will be berthed at Canton at the Steamboat Company's new wharf and the night steamers at the Company's Ho Foo Nien or Lower wharf.

Brigadier-General N. W. N. DU BOULAY, Royal Artillery, who has been given that rank on taking up the duties of D.A. and Q.M.G. on the staff, is well known in China, where he served on the staff during the war of 1900 (medal with clasp). Prior to that he was attached to the headquarters of the Japanese army during the war with China, 1894-95, when he made valuable observations and reports.

The De Villiers Company, who have returned from their short visit to Macao, resumed their performances at Kowloon last night, when a change of programme was given which proved equally as attractive as the first. In addition to "The Bluebird and the Cannon" and "The Birth of Venus," two very successful illusions, a very popular turn was given by Mr. Wilbur, clever quick-change musician. There will be another change of programme to-night. This will include the "Maid of the Moon," a very pleasing illusion, and "Zigomar," a short play, replete with transformations and illusions.

In the Court of Appeal, the hearing has been commenced of an appeal by Arnold, Karberg & Co. of Shanghai, etc., against a judgment of Mr. Justice SCRUTTON, deciding against their claim to recover from the defendants, Messrs. Blythe, Green, Jourdain & Co., the value of 200 tons of China horse beans shipped in the Yangtze River, before war, on board the German steamer *Gernia* for carriage to Naples. At the outbreak of war the *Gernia* interned herself in the Dutch East Indies, but the appellants contended that by the terms of the contract the property in the goods had passed to the buyers, and the sellers were entitled to payment three months after the date of the bill of lading.

Midshipman G. L. DREWRY, V.C., R.N.R., son of Mr. Drewry, works superintendent of the P. and O., who is well-known in Hongkong, has been promoted to Acting Sub-Lieutenant with seniority of November 3rd. Midshipman Drewry won the V.C. for his bravery during the landing in Gallipoli in April last. In his address to the P. and O. proprietors, Lord Inchcape, the chairman, noted that something like 480 of the P. and O. and British India officers and engineers have gallantly joined His Majesty's service, mostly afloat, and are fighting for their country; 16 have been wounded, 27 have been killed. He noted with pleasure that one—a P. and O. cadet—the son of Mr. Drewry, and a boy of 18—had won the V.C. His father told him the boy intended to return to the P. and O. Company when the war is over. He hoped that he would win through, and rise eventually to be Commodore of the P. and O. fleet.

THE WAR.

MONTENEGRO AND PEACE.

REPORT OF SURRENDER "PREMATURE."

KING NICHOLAS CHARGED WITH TREACHERY.

NO INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION.

COST OF CANADA'S ARMY.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MONTENEGRO AND PEACE.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

PARIS, January 19th.

A French official wireless message says the report of the surrender of the Montenegrins was premature.

It is now announced that the Austro-Montenegrin negotiations are broken off, the conditions imposed being quite unacceptable to Montenegro.

ITALY ACCUSES KING NICHOLAS OF TREACHERY.

Rome, January 19th.

The Italian Press, which has recently been strongly repudiating any suggestion that Italy has failed to support Montenegro, now comments most bitterly on Montenegro's surrender. It alleges that King Nicholas secretly agreed with Austria in October last for the eventual conclusion of a separate peace Treaty, and that her subsequent resistance was merely a sham. It maintains that the capitulation is merely an episode, and says the Austrians will meet very different resistance in Scutari and Albania.

ENEMY'S SORRY JUBILATION.

LONDON, January 19th.

The British Press takes a sober view of the capitulation. It points out that the enemy's jubilation is really a confession of weakness, because it is a triumphing over the submission of the remnants of a pigmy Army of the smallest Kingdom in the world. This is the first of their adversaries to submit after eighteen months of war, whereas Germany is weakening in spreading out, while the Allies are supreme on the sea and are preparing a shattering blow at her vitals.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN NAVAL LOSS.

TORPEDO-BOAT BROKEN UP.

COPENHAGEN, January 19th.

The German auxiliary warship mentioned yesterday as having foundered off Aero Island was the torpedo-boat *Anders*. She is completely broken up.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, January 19th.

The British steamer *Maree* has been sunk. The crew were picked up.

THE "PERSIA" OUTRAGE.

HAS THE SUBMARINE BEEN DESTROYED?

WASHINGTON, January 19th.

The United States Ambassador in Berlin reports that no German submarine in the Mediterranean admits responsibility for the destruction of the P. and O. liner *Persia*.

DESTRUCTION OF "NATAL."

LONDON, January 19th.

A Court-Martial is being held at Chatham for the trial of certain survivors of the cruiser *Natal*. The proceedings are private.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[HAYAS SERVICE.]

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN RUSSIAN THEATRE.

PARIS, January 18th.

Fighting is still proceeding in Riga and Dvinsk regions. The enemy is reported to have evacuated Pinsk.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALL QUIET.

PARIS, January 19th.

A communiqué says there is nothing to report.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.

LONDON, January 19th.

In the House of Commons Mr. A. Chamberlain said he had not yet received the despatch concerning the battle of Ctesiphon, and he had no information regarding the co-operation of the British forces in Mesopotamia with the Russians in Persia.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BLOCKADE "FARCE."

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

LONDON, January 19th.

The *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle* declare that the *Morning Post's* figures of exports to neutrals are misleading, because Holland and Scandinavia are merely importing from America and Great Britain what they formerly received from Germany.

GENERAL POSITION OF WAR.

LONDON, January 19th.

Reuter's learns that the Allied War Council held to-day, considered the general war position. M. Briand, with other French Ministers, and also a number of naval and military officers, attended.

The members of the Mission lunched with the French Ambassador, when Mr. Asquith and other British Ministers were present, while the French Ministers will be the guests of Mr. Asquith to-night.

CANADA'S ARMY.

DOMINION DEFAYING THE COST.

OTTAWA, January 19th.

In the House of Commons, the Minister of Finance announced that Canada was entirely defraying the cost of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

GREEK FOOD PRICES.

ATHENS, January 19th.

Representatives of the Trade Unions have petitioned King Constantine against the exorbitant prices of the necessities of life and the unscrupulous speculation of traders.

IRON HAND IN BELGIUM.

BELGIAN MEN EXECUTED AND WOMEN IMPRISONED.

AMSTERDAM, January 18th.

A Brussels telegram states that four Belgian men have been executed for war treason, while a number of women have been sentenced to terms of penal servitude varying from one year to fifteen years.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

NAVY TO HAVE FIRST CALL ON MEN.

LONDON, January 19th.

NO INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION.

In the House of Commons, the Labourites accepted a Government amendment to the Compulsion Bill, designed to prevent industrial conscription.

The Government accepted an amendment providing that the Admiralty shall have the first call on the men secured under the measure.

Dr. Macnamara pointed out that the Admiralty had power to raise 300,000 men and they needed 80,000 more by March 21st. They had already got 20,000 of that number. It was not anticipated that there would be any difficulty in getting the men required, but the amendment was in consonance with the spirit of the Bill, and would therefore be accepted.

SIR GEORGE REID'S TRIBUTE TO LORD KITCHENER.

The debate was notable for the maiden speech of Sir George Reid, who said the Australians thought that the only possible question now was not what our rights were hundreds of years ago, but what they were likely to be if we were licked. Incidentally, Sir George Reid repudiated the observations of Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert, who had accused Earl Kitchener of being wrong throughout in the matter of recruiting. Sir George said the opinion of Australians was that Earl Kitchener, in raising the Citizen Armies, had performed one of the grandest duties that any British soldier had ever performed.

TWO AMENDMENTS THROWN OUT.

Sir John Simon moved an amendment seeking to invert the procedure under the Military Bill—namely, requiring those affected to go before a tribunal and, if they are not exempted, they should be placed on a Special Registry. If the total so registered should be substantial, they would be automatically enlisted by an Order-in-Council. The amendment was defeated by 283 votes to 53.

Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert moved an amendment including in the Bill, not only those who were 18 years of age on August 15th, 1914, but those who had subsequently become 18.

Mr. Walter Long said Earl Kitchener did not desire this amendment, believing that the Bill as it stands will give the men required for victory.

The amendment was negatived.

In the course of debate, Sir F. E. Smith mentioned that of the three million who had joined the colours there was not a single case where the death sentence had been carried out.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S CONSTITUENTS.

DISAPPROVE OF HIS ATTITUDE TO MILITARY BILL.

LONDON, January 19th.

The Leyton Liberal Club's ballot showed 7 to 1 in favour of demanding that Sir John Simon shall resign on account of his attitude on conscription.

NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

LONDON, January 19th.

It is understood that Mr. Joseph Pease, the new Postmaster General, will not have a seat in the Cabinet.

UNLUCKY ZEPPELINS.

AMSTERDAM, January 19th.

The *Echo de Belge* says that two Zeppelins have been wrecked and a third severely damaged in Belgium.

EMIR OF BOKHARA HONOURED.

PETROGRAD, January 19th.

The Emir of Bokhara has been appointed by the Tsar Aide-de-Camp General.

SHAH OF PERSIA'S GOOD-WILL GIFTS.

PETROGRAD, January 19th.

A Teheran message says that the envoy of the Shah arrived at Kazvin and presented the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian force with the Shah's portrait set in diamonds. He also bestowed decorations on members of the Russian staff.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATEST CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, January 19th.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant G. D. A. Clarke (Artillery).

2nd Lieutenant H. J. Bowman (Middlesex).

2nd Lieutenant H. S. Lambert (York-shires).

2nd Lieutenant N. M. Lowe (Londonians).

WOUNDED.

Captain P. Hutchinson (Welsh Regiment).

Captain H. S. Milne (R.A.M.C.).

Captain H. Oakes-Jones (Royal Fusiliers).

Captain J. M. Williams (Northumberland Fusiliers).

Lieutenant H. Pickbourne (Leicesters).

2nd Lieutenant D. M. Glegg (Suffolks).

2nd Lieutenant J. G. Henderson (Rifle Brigade).

2nd Lieutenant A. V. Insole (Artillery).

2nd Lieutenant J. H. Shaw (Scotts Fusiliers).

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

2nd Lieutenant A. V. Hobbs (Flying Corps).

2nd Lieutenant C. E. Tudor-Jones (East Lancs).

The following casualties are reported from the Balkans:—

MISSING.

2nd Lieutenant H. H. Richards (Con-naughts).

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

2nd Lieutenant D. J. Cowan (Con-naughts).

NOW A PRISONER.

2nd Lieutenant A. A. Townsend (Munster Fusiliers).

The following casualty is reported from the Mediterranean:—

KILLED.

2nd Lieutenant K. Greenway (Austra-lians).

THE FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, January 18th.

Queen Wilhelmina has visited Mounikendam, Voledam and Birek, while Prince Henry has gone to Marken, to condole with the victims of the recent floods.

INDIAN APPEALS.

LONDON, January 20th.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council resumed its sittings on the 18th inst. It will hear 21 Indian appeals—six from Bengal, four from Madras, three from the North-West Provinces, three from Lower Burma, two from Bombay, two from Oudh, and one from the Punjab.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, January 20th.

Six thousand Imperial troops are garrisoning Suifu (Szechuan). Troops are constantly moving southward to Hweilian. Slight skirmishing is reported on the Yunnan border. Troops from Kweichow are awaiting developments at Sunkan.

UNDER COMPULSION OF LAW.

CANTON BANK CASE DECISION.

The Chief Justice, at the conclusion of Mr. Alabaster's reply to Mr. Eldon Potter, gave judgment yesterday for the Bank of Canton in the action brought against that institution by a Chinese widow named Lau Kau Shi, for \$10,200, being principal and interest of money deposited with the Bank by plaintiff's husband, a rebel General in the Army of Chan Kwang-ming, who was executed at Canton.

The claim was the sequel to a bogus action. His lordship said in this case one of two innocent parties must suffer through the mistakes or negligence of another. He quoted from a judgment by a very learned judge who said that "where one of two innocent parties must suffer the Court has to apply the law, and apply it rigorously." In this case there was admittedly no evidence that any notice of forgery reached the Bank in any way. There was no evidence that the Bank knew that the proceedings were otherwise than *bona-fide*. He was clearly of opinion—however unfortunate it might be for the plaintiff—that the money was paid under compulsion of law, and the Court had no power to order payment to be made again. That being so, in his lordship's judgment, it disposed of the whole question altogether, and he was not bound to consider the liability of the Bank to customers. The position of debtor or creditor did not arise.

As plaintiff was in *forma pauperis*, no costs were ordered.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. R. C. Faithfull) appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. A. M. Preston) represented the Bank.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PLOT AGAINST LIFE OF YUAN SHIH-KAI.

TREACHERY OF AGED SERVITOR.

PEKING, January 20th.

A conspiracy has been discovered in the Palace to assassinate the Emperor-Elect by explosives and bombs. The chief conspirator is an aged servitor, who was believed to be faithful. The plan was to cut off the electric light and explode bombs in the residence. Two hundred men are implicated. There have been many arrests.

A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

PEKING, January 20th.

A sum of \$10,000,000 has been earmarked as expenses of a punitive expedition against the rebels.

THE POSTPONED CHINESE MISSION.

PEKING, January 20th.

The Chinese Government officially expresses its appreciation of the action of the Japanese Government regarding the proposed Mission to Japan.

TRIBUTE FROM THE PROVINCES.

PEKING, January 20th.

A Mandate forbids the sending of tribute from the Provinces to the Emperor, but tribute will continue to be paid to the Mongolian, Tibetan, and Mohammedan Princes.

MR. GERSHOM STEWART M.P. AT THE FRONT.

The visit of a party of eight members of Parliament to the Western Front was made a few days ago. Mr. Gershom Stewart, who was one of the party, has written some breezy notes on the tour for circulation among his friends. The following are extracts from the narrative:—

We proceeded to a heavy battery. They had been preparing to touch up a German observation post, and had kindly waited for us before firing. The guns were admirably concealed as far as their length permitted. The guns had been laid and a sighting shot was fired; the observer was two miles and more out in front. The telephone message back was, "You are 25 yards short." The necessary adjustment having been made, the guns were fired quickly, almost simultaneously, in what the French call a "rafale," and our naval people a "salvo." The telephone report was, "Four direct hits on the German observation station," so we went to tea in a contented frame of mind. I hope the report was true, and not like the "usual bull's-eye" accorded to a member of Parliament at a banquet!

When we were walking up from the Canadian lines their men were dropping back in small parties to their trenches, and we could hear their remarks as the shells were going over. Their thoughts evidently turned homewards, for one claimed the noise as like a Grand Trunk train, while the next one would say it was like a C.P.R. I was interested to see one man of a party of four, on the sound of a shell becoming somewhat urgent, fling himself flat on the ground and press up against the kerb of the road, which was built of cobles and about 6 in. above the ground. I had always heard that was the proper thing to do, but it is the only time I have ever seen it done.

We visited the Headquarters of a squadron of the Royal Flying Corps, where we were met by Lord Hugh Cecil, who is attached to the Corps. Who would ever have imagined 15 months ago that Lord Hugh Cecil would be doing this work? He was a "flyer" of the highest order in a Parliamentary sense, but here he is doing the hard, practical work of "flying in the material world of war." I met Major of Curragh fame. He told me that Gough's bodyguard are the South Irish Horse, and for preference he has Sinn Feiners and Fenians, and that they are devoted to their general! Truly, Irishmen are a peculiar people, and I think fight at home to drive away the spectre of dulness and ennui.

THE WAR AS REFLECTED IN THE PRISONS.

The annual report of the Prison Commissioners exhibits a remarkable diminution of crime since the outbreak of war and a curious change in the demeanour of criminals who have managed to get inside the prison walls. The decrease in the number of convicted females is not nearly so conspicuous as that of males, for the reason possibly that women have not had the benefit of military opportunities. It is, however, most interesting to note that since useful war work has been substituted for idleness and other such valueless tasks, idleness has flown, every one seemed to feel he was working because he was helping his country, not because he was compelled to work. If prisoners can rouse themselves to practical patriotism, what more inspiring example can others need?

Robert Gibson was fined \$25, or thirty days' imprisonment at Glasgow, for supplying a sentry at Prince's Dock with a quart of whisky.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SHAMEN.

In the House of Commons on December 7th, Mr. Stewart asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he can state the length of the lease of the concession of Shamen from the Chinese Government to the British Government; whether the German Consul still flies his flag on the concession and exercises jurisdiction over German subjects; whether he can exercise his jurisdiction on our concession as long as he can rent premises on it; and, if so, what is the length of lease which has been accorded to the German Consul, and were the lease submitted to the Foreign Office for approval.

Sir E. Grey: His Majesty's Government hold the concession on a perpetual lease. I am not aware whether or not the German flag is flown over the German Consulate at present, but the Consul exercises jurisdiction over German subjects by virtue of the authority vested in him by his Government, and not by virtue of residence at any particular spot. The lease of the German Consulate was made in 1853 for 99 years, with the authorisation of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Stewart: Do not the Germans in this concession occupy the position of lodgers, and if a person has an undesirable lodger in his house has he to refer to the ground landlord before he turns him out? Sir E. Grey: I cannot add to the answer I gave the other day.

On December 8th Colonel Yale asked the Foreign Secretary whether the Government would now arrest the German Consul, bank manager, postmaster, and other Germans on the British concession at Shamen. Lord Robert Cecil said he could add nothing to the answer given on this subject on 7th inst.

HONGKONG.

On December 14th, Mr. Steel-Maitland, answering Sir J. Walton, said: The question of the desirability of removing to another place alien enemies interned in Hongkong was receiving the most careful consideration of the Secretary for the Colonies. His right hon. friend was in telegraphic correspondence with the Governor of Hongkong on the subject.

Sir J. Walton asked whether the hon. gentleman was aware that the large wealthy German colony in Hongkong was possessed of enormous influence, and did he, therefore, not think that any question as to internment or deportation of enemy aliens should not be left in the hands of the local authorities, but determined by the Imperial Government?

Mr. Steel-Maitland: The Secretary of State is perfectly well aware of this consideration, and it is because he is aware of it that he is in telegraphic communication with the Governor of Hongkong on the subject.

Sir J. Walton asked whether the hon. gentleman could say why German mercantile houses in Hongkong had been treated by His Majesty's Government not as if they were enemies, but as if they were friends, to be quietly protected as far as possible against the logical consequences of the war, and whether they had been allowed to make arrangements to carry on business through Chinese or other friends, so that after the war they might resume mercantile and other activities with as little loss and disturbance as possible in competition with British traders.

Mr. Steel-Maitland: My right hon. friend does not know the grounds on which the statements made in the question are based. Enemy firms in our Colonies are dealt with on similar principles to those applied in the United Kingdom. Liquidators have been appointed by the Governor of Hongkong to wind up enemy firms in that Colony. These firms in Hongkong are not continuing business, whether through their old German principals or under other controllers. They are, as a matter of fact, being liquidated and wound up.

ENEMY INTRIGUES.

Sir Joseph Walton asked if the Government could say whether the Chinese Government was contemplating the engagement of German reserve officers for the training of her army, and, if so, what steps it was proposed to take to prevent this, and the increasing intrigues of Germany's Consular and Press agents in China, against the interests of the Allies, as stated by the *Nouvelles Premiers*.

Lord Robert Cecil said, in reply to the first part of the question, he had no information on the subject, and as regarded the second part he could add nothing to a previous answer.

A SOLDIER'S VIEW.

Commenting on Mr. J. O. P. Bland's remarks in the *Morning Post* a "Soldier" writes:—I only left Tientsin two or three years ago after three years' residence there. The British Concession was then infested with Germans. The main road, through the Concession, Victoria-road, has about a dozen shops in it, all the Concession boasts of, but there are a good class, and can provide practically anything. The Teutonic names there give one an idea of how the retail trade is monopolised by the Germans, who, by the way, have no shops in their own Concession. I can recollect only one Japanese and one Russian shop there. In the back and side streets of the British Concession one may find German firms with their offices, godowns, etc. In fact, they have wormed their way into the trade and commerce of the British Concession there just as they have done in the trade and finance of Great Britain. And, equally with no apparent remorse or resistance on the part of the British trader or merchant. Why the British municipality of Tientsin ever permitted this—or permit Germans still to occupy their buildings and offices in the British Concession, as was certainly the case a few months ago—it is impossible to understand. All that has been done, I believe, is to start some sort of Volunteer Corps out of the British subjects. Nothing at all has been done towards evicting the Germans from the British Concession shops and all—or towards clearing them out of their own Concession and North China altogether. So long as the Tientsin question was not settled one could understand this. But now there can be no reason whatever.



AND THEY USED TO BE SO THIN.

Get in the Game—Sargol Makes Pasty, Peevish People Plump and Popular. Perhaps you yourself have envied the rounded beauty of such figures as these graceful, well-developed, splendidly healthful—you see them at all public places—admired by all. Perhaps you dread to don your street, tennis or bathing dress because of your own painful thinness—you wonder bitterly why you are thin—you eat good food and plenty of it—but somehow you can't gain flesh—why is it?

You are thin doubtless because the flesh-producing elements in your foods pass away from your body instead of being retained to build it up—your system lacks the power of proper assimilation—a dozen meals a day will not increase your weight—they will only add to the loss.

You need something to stop this waste—you need Sargol. SARGOL combines with the sugars, starches, fats and albumenoids in your food in such a way that they are readily absorbed by the blood and carried to the parts of the body where they are most needed to nourish and build it up.

As your semi-starved body gains in flesh and rounds out to its normal beautiful proportions you will find yourself improving wonderfully in looks, in vitality and in vigor.

Try this wonderful flesh builder that has made thousands of men and women heavier, healthier and happier. A Gold Medal was awarded Sargol at the Brussels Exposition in 1910, another at Rome in 1911. A. S. Watson & Co., Victoria Dispensary, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

"Don't Worry—Take Sargol."

[75-5]



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JOHNSTONE'S**
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER
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THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

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Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Murrehuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 10th.

Day	On Date	On Date
at 4 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer	30.17	30.07
Temperature	64	63
Humidity	38	75
Wind Direction	East	East
Force	5	4
Weather	b	b
Sea	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 19th. 64
Lowest open air Temperature on 19th. 57

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 21st to 26th January, 1916.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Day of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Mean Time	Height	H'kong Mean Time	Height		
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.		
Fri.	21	11 16	4 1	4 39	0 3		
Satur.	22	11 35	4 3	5 12	0 3		
Sun.	23	10 11	7 5	5 48	0 3		
Mon.	24	11 55	4 4	3 44	0 3		
Tues.	25	10 47	7 1	4 34	1 3		
Wed.	26	0 18	4 6	5 15	3 3		
Thurs.	27	11 27	6 6	6 7	1 3		
Fri.	28	0 46	4 8	5 45	1 3		
Sat.	29	0 15	6 0	6 1	1 3		
Sun.	30	1 22	6 1	7 15	2 3		
Mon.	31	1 16	5 3	7 10	2 2		
Tues.	1	2 10	5 5	8 46	2 2		

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at 11.37 a.m.—The anticyclone has weakened and moved eastward. It is now central over the Eastern Sea.

Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately along the coast from Weihaiwei to Tientsin, and increased moderately over central and north Japan. It is nearly stationary to the south of latitude 12 deg. N.

No gale monsoon may be expected over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. winds, fresh to moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	Light or variable winds.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	E. to variable winds, light.
South coast of China between Lamoo and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

20th JANUARY A.M.

Station	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Shanghai	30.15	64	75	E	b
Tientsin	30.15	64	75	E	b
Beiping	30.15	64	75	E	b
Harbin	30.15	64	75	E	b
Manchuria	30.15	64	75	E	b
Inner Mongolia	30.15	64	75	E	b
Outer Mongolia	30.15	64	75	E	b
North China	30.15	64	75	E	b
South China	30.15	64	75	E	b
East China	30.15	64	75	E	b
South China Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
North China Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
Yellow Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
Bohai Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
Strait of Korea	30.15	64	75	E	b
Sea of Japan	30.15	64	75	E	b
Philippine Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
Sulu Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
Celebes Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
Molucca Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
Indian Ocean	30.15	64	75	E	b
Arabian Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
Bay of Bengal	30.15	64	75	E	b
Andaman Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
Malacca Strait	30.15	64	75	E	b
Sunda Strait	30.15	64	75	E	b
Java Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
Timor Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
Arafura Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
Tasman Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
South China Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
North China Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
East China Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
South China Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
North China Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
East China Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
South China Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
North China Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
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South China Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b
North China Sea	30.15	64	75	E	b

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE	SARDINIA	10 AM, 21st Jan.	Freight and Passage
LONDON and BOMBAY via	KASHMIR	3 P.M., 23rd Jan.	See Special Advertisement
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. F. H. S. Sone		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE	NAMUR	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and	NELLORE	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
MARSEILLES	Capt. A. M. King		

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to -

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS
KEBAO	"SZECHUEN"	On 21st Jan., 10 A.M.	
PAKHOL and HAIPHONG	"KAIPOH"	On 21st Jan., 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 23rd Jan., 4 P.M.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 23rd Jan., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 23rd Jan., 4 P.M.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 1st Feb., 4 P.M.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.

S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGHOU," "SHANGHAI" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 21st January, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. B. Thomson	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 25th Jan., at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 28th Jan., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
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Hongkong, 20th January, 1916.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. B. Thomson	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 25th Jan., at 2 P.M.
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DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1916.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.	SARDINIA	10 AM, 21st Jan.	Freight and Passage
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.	KASHMIR	3 P.M., 23rd Jan.	See Special Advertisement
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. F. H. S. Sone		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE	NAMUR	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and	NELLORE	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
MARSEILLES	Capt. A. M. King		

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to -

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.	SARDINIA	10 AM, 21st Jan.	Freight and Passage
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.	KASHMIR	3 P.M., 23rd Jan.	See Special Advertisement
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. F. H. S. Sone		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE	NAMUR	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and	NELLORE	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
MARSEILLES	Capt. A. M. King		

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For Further Particulars apply to -

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.	SARDINIA	10 AM, 21st Jan.	Freight and Passage
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.	KASHMIR	3 P.M., 23rd Jan.	See Special Advertisement
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. F. H. S. Sone		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE	NAMUR	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and	NELLORE	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
MARSEILLES	Capt. A. M. King		

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For Further Particulars apply to -

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.	SARDINIA	10 AM, 21st Jan.	Freight and Passage
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.	KASHMIR	3 P.M., 23rd Jan.	See Special Advertisement
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. F. H. S. Sone		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE	NAMUR	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and	NELLORE	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
MARSEILLES	Capt. A. M. King		

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For Further Particulars apply to -

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.	SARDINIA	10 AM, 21st Jan.	Freight and Passage
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.	KASHMIR	3 P.M., 23rd Jan.	See Special Advertisement
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. F. H. S. Sone		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE	NAMUR	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and	NELLORE	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
MARSEILLES	Capt. A. M. King		

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to -

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.	SARDINIA	10 AM, 21st Jan.	Freight and Passage
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.	KASHMIR	3 P.M., 23rd Jan.	See Special Advertisement
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. F. H. S. Sone		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE	NAMUR	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and	NELLORE	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
MARSEILLES	Capt. A. M. King		

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Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.	SARDINIA	10 AM, 21st Jan.	Freight and Passage
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.	KASHMIR	3 P.M., 23rd Jan.	See Special Advertisement
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. F. H. S. Sone		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE	NAMUR	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and	NELLORE	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage
MARSEILLES	Capt. A. M. King		

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Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. B. Thomson	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 25th Jan., at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 28th Jan., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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Hongkong, 20th January, 1916.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1916.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI ...	At 10 ...	21st Jan.
EUROPE (London 3rd Dec. via Siberia) ...	At 10 ...	22nd Jan.
EUROPE (London 8th Dec. via Siberia) ...	At 10 ...	23rd Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO	PER	DATE
Wohaiwei and Chefoo ...	Upols ...	Friday, 21st, 7.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Halphong ...	Kayong ...	Friday, 21st, 8.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, & JAPAN via ...	Sardis ...	Friday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...		
(Shanghai British P.O. Monday, 24th Jan.) ...		
Straits, Ceylon and Bombay ...	Bombay Maru ...	Friday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Hakka ...	Friday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Japan via Moji ...	Salama ...	Friday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Straits ...	Yedou ...	Friday, 21st, 3.30 P.M.
Formosa via Takao ...	Kochu Maru ...	Friday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Hethow and Pakhoi ...	Daigt Maru ...	Saturday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Yuanxing ...	Saturday, 22nd, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Wolow ...	Saturday, 22nd, 2.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China ...	Yuanxing ...	Saturday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Yuanxing ...	Saturday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...		
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Wednesday, 25th Jan.) ...		
Shanghai and North China ...	Chenau ...	Saturday, 22nd, 4.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui ...	Choyang ...	Saturday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Daig Maru ...	Sunday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via ...	Wingang ...	Monday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
MOJI, VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE ...		
and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA ...		
Sandakan ...	Awa Maru ...	Registration ... 9.15 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via ...	Hinsang ...	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
YAGASAKI, HOKKAI, UNITED ...		
STRATA, SOUTH AMERICA, CANADA ...	Chiyo Maru ...	Tuesday, 25th, 10.15 A.M.
via SAN FRANCISCO, and UNITED ...		
KINGDOM via CANADA ...		
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...		
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 29th Jan.) ...		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Hakka ...	Tuesday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Toming ...	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA ...	Anhui ...	Registration ... 2.15 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...		
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 29th Jan.) ...		
Straits, Ceylon, Durban, Cape Town, ...	Suwa Maru ...	Thursday 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Madagascar and London ...	Hai Hong ...	Friday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Borneo, OCEANIA, ADELAIDE, ...		
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, ...		
Egypt and Europe ...	Kashmir ...	Friday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on ...		
27th Jan. at 5 P.M. ...		
HAIPHONG, SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, ...		
OCEANIA, ADELAIDE, WESTERN ...		
AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT, ...		
and EUROPE ...	Pothos ...	Saturday, 29th, 3.15 P.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Chinhaus ...	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG, 20th JANUARY, 1916.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	125,000	\$125	all	\$810, buyers	6 p.c.
China Banking Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$50	all	\$104	8 p.c.
China Merchants Bank, Limited	20,000	\$20	all	\$4.80	7 p.c.
China Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$20	all	\$10.10, sellers	
Shanghai Municipal Bank, Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 92	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 13, adv. buy.	5 p.c.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 75, buyers	
Leong Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 71, buyers	
Soyabean Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 42	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 142, buyers	5 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$75	all	\$19, buyers	5 p.c.
DOCKERS AND WHARVES.					
H.K. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$76, sellers	4 p.c.
H.K. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$81 (old), sales	5 p.c.
S'hai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	\$78 (new), sales	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	T. 60, buyers	
S'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	50,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 94, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$9.90, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$43, buyers	6 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$110, buyers	4 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,500	\$25	all	\$180, sellers	4 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$31	6 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$25,000	\$7	all	\$33, buyers	4 p.c.
INSURANCE.					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$415	5 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	30,000	\$100	all	\$152, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$350	all	\$210	6 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	all	Tls. 180	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	42,400	\$250	all	\$123, buyers	5 p.c.
Yongtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	all	\$255, @ Ex 73	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.					
H.K. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$105, sales	6 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$103	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	\$200	
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	all	\$54, sellers	6 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$40, buyers	7 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 100	
West Point Building Co., Limited	15,000	\$50	all	\$83, sal. & buy.	6 p.c.
Maatsohpyi Co., Ltd.	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 36, buyers	
MINING.					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$5.91, sellers	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$3.35	
Kamb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$7.70, buyers	
Troch Mines, Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	7 p.c.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$0.85, buyers	
REFINING.					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$131, buyers	
Luen Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$37, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.					
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$113, sales	5 p.c.
H.K. & Canton & Macao S. B. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	all	\$20, buyers	4 p.c.
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.					
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,510	\$1	all	\$8.70, buyers	7 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$37, sellers	4 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$3.80, sellers	7 p.c.
BROKERS AND COMMISSIONS.					
Fowler & Co., Limited	21,000	\$7	all	\$5, sellers	7 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$5.85	9 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$16, sellers	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1888.	Tls. 787,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

On London — January 20th.
Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/11
Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/11
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 1/11
Bank Bills, at 60 days' sight ... 1/11
Bank Bills, at 90 days' sight ... 1/11
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